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Borough of Brighouse

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse,

1947

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.









Borough of Brighouse

Annual Report

of the

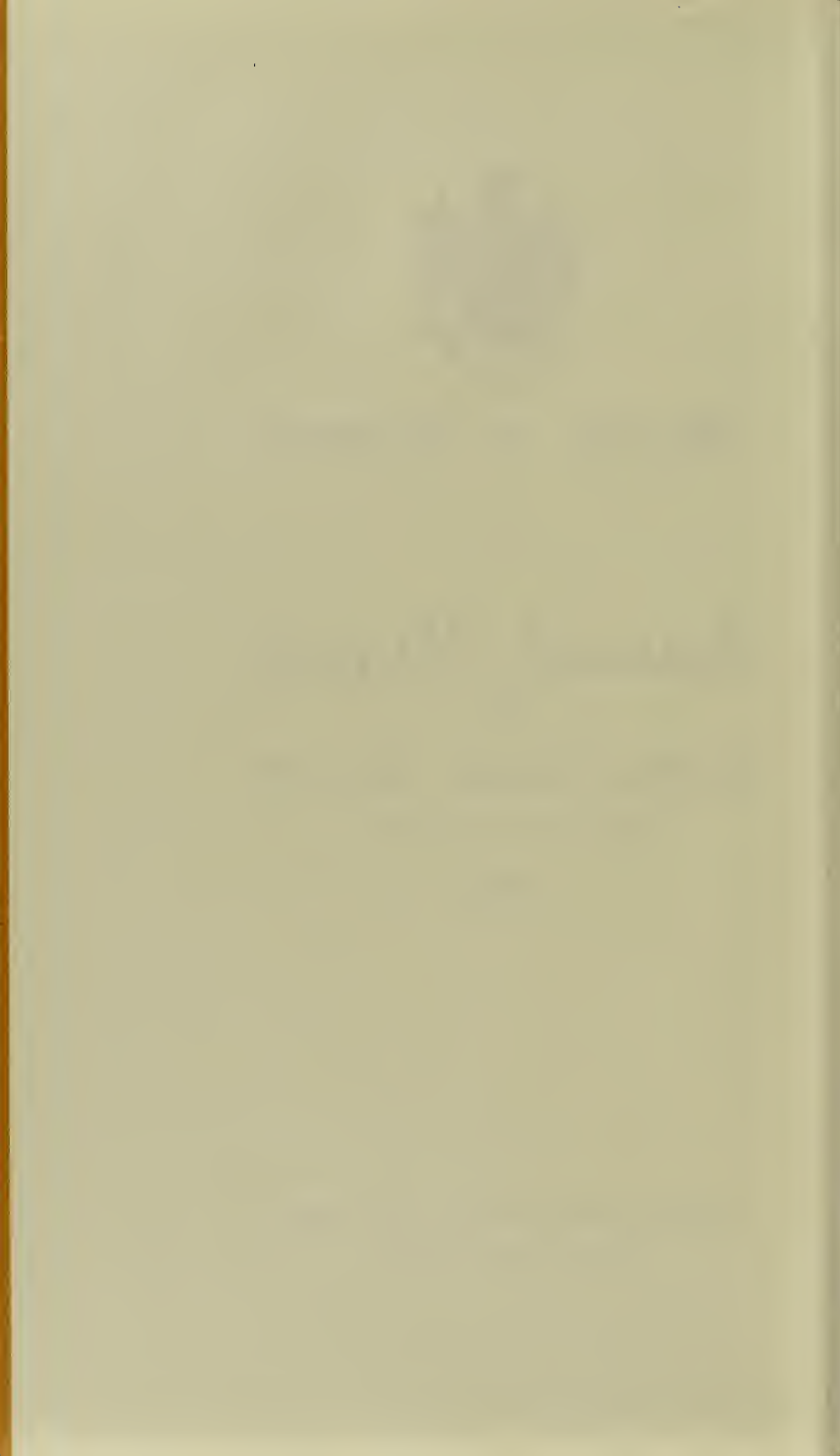
Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse,

1947

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Borough of Brighouse

Health, Hospital and Welfare Committee

(As at December 31st, 1947).

His Worship the Mayor :
Alderman W. WHITELEY, J.P.

Chairman :
Councillor H. ARMITAGE.

Vice-Chairman :
Alderman TATTERSALL.

Alderman	HINCHLIFFE.	Councillor	KENDALL.
„	ROBERTS.	„	MABBOTT.
Councillor	ARCHER.	„	NOBBS.
„	BROADBENT.	„	POSTLETHWAITE.
„	BURNETT.	„	REDFEARN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman W. Whiteley, J.P.)

Councillor H. ARMITAGE (Chairman).

Alderman TATTERSALL (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor	ARCHER.	Councillor	KENDALL.
„	A. A. BURNETT.	Mrs. J. A. BROOK.	
„	POSTLETHWAITE.	Mrs. M. PICKARD.	

One Lady from Hipperholme	}	In an advisory capacity.
One Lady from Southowram		
One Representative from Clifton		
and Hartshead Nursing Association		

Health Department

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health :

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also School Medical Officer, Borough of Brighouse ; Medical Superintendent Brighouse Isolation Hospital.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

B. SCHROEDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1st October, 1947).

Assistant Medical Officer for M. & C. W. :

*MARY TOWNEND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Panel of Consulting Obstetricians and Gynæcologists :

*D. W. CURRIE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

*W. S. DICKSON, B.A., M.D., Ch.B., M.A.O.

*W. D. GALLOWAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

*B. L. JEAFFRESON, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

*H. A. RIPPINER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Orthopædic Surgeon :

*H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B.

Oculist :

*R. W. GREATOREX, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officer :

*F. SWIRE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

C. R. MOSS, M.B.E., F.Inst.P.C., F.S.I.A.,
Ollet Gold Medallist—Sanitary Inspectors' Association.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.
Assoc. Mem. Inst. San. Eng.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

J. F. ASPINALL, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.

D. BROOK, M.S.I.A.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.*

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

N. M. MORRIS, A.R.I.P.A.A.

* Part Time.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. CHARLESWORTH, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Miss M. LATIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.
Miss K. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

School Nurses :

Miss A. D. ANDERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. E. KNIGHT, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Municipal Midwives :

Miss F. E. ALLEN, S.C.M.
Miss F. A. CLEMENT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. E. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. V. CROSSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Staff at Day Nurseries :

Miss M. CARROLL, Teacher.
Wellholme Park.
Miss M. E. SHEFFIELD, S.R.F.N. Matron.
Mrs. D. S. FREEMAN, S.R.N. Deputy Matron.
Miss P. ARMITAGE, C.C.R.
Mrs. E. HARTLEY, C.N.N.
Miss D. BOOTH, C.N.N.
Miss C. BURCH, C.N.N.
Mrs. I. BOOTH, C.N.N. (Resigned November, 1947).
Ogden Lane.
Miss V. M. CLARKE, S.R.N. Matron.
Miss D. BAILEY, C.N.N. Deputy Matron.
Mrs. M. FARRAR, C.N.N.
Miss J. NICHOLSON, C.N.N.

Home Helps (Maternity and Domestic) :

Mrs. M. LETTEN.
Mrs. A. PENDLEBURY.
Mrs. I. WILSON.
Mrs. SYKES. (Appointed July, 1947, terminated December, 1947).

Clerks—Health Section :

Miss C. WOOD.
Miss M. STIRK.
K. LICKESS. (Temporary, appointed February, 1947).

Clerks—Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

Miss J. HORNER.

Ambulance Staff :

W. ANDERSON, Foreman Driver.
S. A. ROBINSON, Driver-Attendant.
A. O'MALLEY, Driver-Attendant.
J. McKENZIE, Driver-Attendant.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for 1947.

Although this is the third Annual Report which I have presented on the Public Health Services of this town, 1947 is the first full year that I was Medical Officer of Health. In addition it was the last full year in which this Council was responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the Isolation Hospital.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services in this town are well established and are a credit to the Borough. The first Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in 1918 and during the past 30 years two generations of infants have been cared for. Specialist services are available to all the expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, and arrangements are made for dental treatment and remedial exercises where necessary. The Council also provides free facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. During 1947, as will be noted from the main body of the Report, four Child Welfare Sessions and three Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Sessions were held each week. Centres are established at Brighouse, Hipperholme and Southowram. Artificial Sunlight treatment is provided at all these Centres.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services has been one of steady progress. This has been due to the progressive attitude of this Council, which has always taken a keen interest in this work. It is not inappropriate, however, to mention that much of the success which has been enjoyed has been due to the efforts of Messrs. Alderman Asquith and Councillor Armitage, to my predecessors, Doctors Belam, Weaver, Samson, Sutherland and Newlands, to the Senior Health Visitor, Miss E. Charlesworth, and to a wonderful body of Voluntary Helpers who have given so willingly of their time and energies to provide an efficient service.

The County Medical Officer had the opinion that with the passing of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services to the County Council it would be necessary, if efficiency were to be maintained, for the local administration of these Services to continue under the general direction of the County Council, and this opinion was endorsed by the County Council and by the local Council and accordingly arrangements were made in September 1947 for my appointment as Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council for the area comprising the Borough of Brighouse, the Elland Urban District and the Urban District of Queensbury and Shelf, in addition to my post as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Brighouse and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.

At the same time I was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Elland Urban District.

Under this scheme, the Brighthouse School Clinic, the adaptation of which was only completed in February 1945, was to become the Central Clinic for the Division, where all specialist treatment could be carried out. This arrangement will probably continue in force until a central Health Centre for general medical services has been provided.

It is also the intention of the County Council that all existing Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the Local Authority should be maintained and that these Services should be enlarged and extended wherever necessary. The Council can rest assured that we who will be responsible for this new administration will always be grateful for their advice and help and we have been promised by the respective ladies' Voluntary Committees that their services will still be available when the County Council is responsible for these Services.

For some time this Council has had in mind the replacement of the present Maternity and Child Welfare Centre by a new, up-to-date modern building. The only advantage the present Centre has is a geographical one and it is out of date by present standards, although the standard of work carried out will bear comparison with that of most other Centres. A new building is, of course, out of the question at the present time and it seems unlikely that we shall find a building in a suitable position capable of adaptation, but the provision of new premises should be one of the first tasks to be undertaken when building materials and labour permit.

The vital statistics indicate that 1947 was a satisfactory year. The Birth Rate of 18.12 was higher than the previous year, and indeed higher than any Birth Rate since 1921. The Death Rate of 13.90 was lower than last year's rate and the lowest rate since 1942. This year also we have a natural increase in population of 128, being the excess of live births over deaths, and the Registrar General has estimated that our population has increased by 540.

The Infantile Mortality Rate and the Still Birth Rate, however, both show an increase on the previous year. In the general body of the Report some details are given of the deaths of infants under one year of age and it will be noticed that more than half of these children died within seven days of birth and that 80% of our infant deaths occurred within the first month of life while still in hospital: 73% of our infant deaths occurred in children born prematurely. With the increased care and attention now given to the majority of infants the percentage of infant deaths occurring in children born prematurely has increased and there is scope for research on the causes of premature births and still births. Meanwhile, arrangements have been made for one of our Health Visitors to be specially trained in the care of premature infants and facilities are available for the provision of special equipment for the nursing

of premature babies : specimens of blood are taken as a routine measure at the Ante-Natal sessions for the investigation of the Rhesus Factor.

The incidence of infectious diseases was very much higher than in 1946. This was principally due to the increased incidence of two diseases, namely Measles and Chicken Pox. Most cases of Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox occurred in the months of January to May but the epidemic of Measles coincided with the warmer weather of the months of May, June and July and consequently complications were less frequent. All these diseases occurred mainly in the age groups one to five. Only one case of Whooping Cough occurred in a child who had been immunised and this was of a particularly mild character. Scarlet Fever was again very mild in character and only one of the cases of Diphtheria was severe. The most noteworthy of our infectious diseases was Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, of which there were nine cases. There were also two cases of Polio Encephalitis. The epidemic is discussed fully in the body of the Report, all our cases occurring in July and August during a particularly hot spell of weather. We had one death from this disease.

There was a regrettable increase in the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The help of the Housing Committee in providing separate bedrooms for open cases of Tuberculosis should help in the control of this disease.

The Clifton Isolation Hospital was first opened in 1899 and has treated well over 6,000 cases. Recently it has not had so many admissions because of the fall in the number of cases of Diphtheria and the decreased severity of Scarlet Fever, but it proved very useful in 1946 during the epidemic of Paratyphoid and again in 1947 when we admitted cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

With the falling incidence of infectious diseases and the fact that the Hospital was now out of date by modern standards, the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee realised that the needs of the Borough as regards hospital treatment for infectious diseases would be better met in the future by a larger modern hospital serving the needs of a wider population. For a long time the Members of the Health Committee have had in mind the provision of a Maternity Hospital in this Borough and considerable thought was given to the possibility of modernising Clifton Hospital in order to provide Maternity Hospital accommodation. We have been extremely fortunate in our relationship with Halifax General Hospital and no mother in this town who really required hospital accommodation has ever been refused, but most Members considered that a hospital of our own would be a great advantage to the town. Sympathetic consideration was given by the County Council to the suggestion that Clifton Hospital be so adapted, and although the National Health Service Act would remove the responsibility for hospitals from the County Council this was not allowed to influence the decision in any way. It was, however,

obvious at a very early stage that Clifton Hospital could not be so adapted. Accordingly, it was decided by representatives from the two Authorities that, in the event of a disclaimer of the Hospital being obtained, this Hospital should be converted into an Ante-Natal Hostel, where expectant mothers who required rest during pregnancy could stay. It was hoped that this provision would relieve to some extent the great pressure on maternity beds in the hospitals of our neighbouring towns.

During the year there has been a continuous increase in the demand for Day Nursery accommodation and suggestions have been made for an extension to the Wellholme Park Nursery and for the re-opening of the Nursery at Holme House, Lightcliffe.

There was further steady, if slow, progress in the Council's housing programme. Any delays which may have occurred have been in spite of the unremitting efforts of the Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee. Already we can see in the housing estates at Chapel Croft, Whinney Hill, Stoney Lane and Summerfield the beneficial effects of proper housing. It is hoped that a great deal more progress will be made in this most important activity of the Council during the years that lie ahead. When the overcrowding problem has been tackled there remains the problem of the sub-standard houses. We are well aware of the number of people living in houses which, by modern standards, are unfit for human habitation and as soon as circumstances permit we shall hope to take steps to rehouse them.

A great deal of work has been carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department on the Squatters' Camps at Birds Royd and Law Lane, Southowram. It always appeared probable to us that these camps would have a very much longer life than was desirable and their inadequate sanitary accommodation and cooking facilities were a matter of great concern. Much has been done to improve the lot of the unfortunate people who inhabit these camps.

The report on the work of the Sanitary Department is again submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The staff of his Department is now back to its pre-war level and this is reflected in the increased work which has been carried out during the year.

In conclusion I should like to thank you, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your help during the year. I have also had the co-operation of all Departments of the Corporation and am very conscious of the loyal support given by all the staff of this Department. It has always been their endeavour to maintain the efficiency of the Department and to enlarge its activities for the improvement of the public health of the community.

I have the honour to be Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1948.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1947

STATISTICS, SOCIAL AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA (in Acres)	7.875
POPULATION : Census, 1931, 30,404. 1947 (est.)	30,350
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	3.85
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	10,510
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	1.33
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE	2.89
RATEABLE VALUE	£168,182
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	£652

The number of persons unemployed at the end of the year was one. There was a very large demand for labour from all branches of industry in the town, particularly for women and juveniles.

Climatic Conditions.

The Winter of 1946/7 was particularly severe. On the 30th May there was a storm of almost tropical intensity. This resulted in severe flooding caused by the River Calder and Clifton Beck overflowing their banks and the adjoining areas being very seriously affected. This was followed by an exceptionally fine Summer, during six weeks of which we had an epidemic of Anterior Poliomyelitis.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	272	259	531
Illegitimate	10	9	19
Total	282	268	550

Live Birth Rate : 18.12 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	7	14	21
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	7	15	22

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 38.46.

Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	201	221	422

Death Rate : 13.90 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Deaths from Maternal Causes—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	1	1.75
Total	1	1.75

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	40.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	41.43
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation (all ages)	166
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	55
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	3

TABLE 1.

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1947 for England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns and Brighouse.

(Provisional Figures based on weekly and quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popu'tions 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Brighouse
Births—		Rates per 1,000 Population			
Live	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.7	18.12
Still	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.72
Deaths—					
All Causes	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	13.90
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.03
Notifications—					
Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.03
Scarlet Fever ...	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	1.68
Whooping Cough ...	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	1.22
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.16
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.20
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	15.16
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	0.23
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of Age	41	47	36	37	40.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	5.45
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality—					
Puerperal Infections	0.26				—
Others	1.91		Not available		1.75
Total	1.17				1.75
Notifications—					
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	7.16	8.99	6.27	6.94 (including Puerperal Fever)	—

TABLE 2.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1947.

Causes of Death.					1947. All Ages.		Total.
					M.	F.	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	5			13		
7. Tuberculosis—other forms	1	—			1		
8. Syphilitic Diseases	4	1			5		
9. Influenza	—	1			1		
10. Measles	—	1			1		
11. Ac. polio-myel and Polio-enceph. ...	2	—			2		
12. Ac. Inf. Enceph.	—	—			—		
13. Cancer of buc: cav: and œsoph: (M)							
uterus (F)	1	4			5		
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	7	4			11		
15. Cancer of breast	—	7			7		
16. Cancer of all other sites	19	13			32		
17. Diabetes	1	3			4		
18. Intra-Cran. Vasc. Lesions	24	34			58		
19. Heart Disease	61	79			140		
20. Other Diseases of Circ. System	9	17			26		
21. Bronchitis	16	8			24		
22. Pneumonia	3	7			10		
23. Other Resp. Diseases	4	3			7		
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	2	—			2		
25. Diarrhœa, under 2 years	—	3			3		
26. Appendicitis	1	2			3		
27. Other Digestive Diseases	5	3			8		
28. Nephritis	3	2			5		
29. Puerperal and Post-Abort. Sepsis ...	—	—			—		
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	1			1		
31. Premature Birth	4	7			11		
32. Congenital Malformation: birth inj. infant							
dis.	5	3			8		
33. Suicide	2	2			4		
34. Road Traffic Accidents	3	1			4		
35. Other Violent Causes	5	4			9		
36. All other causes	11	6			17		
Totals	201	221			422		

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 30,350, compared with the mid-year estimate of 29,810 for 1946. He considers, therefore, that the population has increased by 540.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 18.12 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.25 above the rate for the previous year, 2.38 below the rate for England and Wales, and 4.08 below the rate for the 148 Small Towns.

There were 19 illegitimate births, representing 3.45 per cent. of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.63 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were 22 still births, one of which was illegitimate. This gives a rate of 38.46 per 1,000 (live and still) births, or 0.72 per thousand of the population, this latter figure being 0.02 above the rate based on population for England and Wales.

Death Rate.

The Death Rate for the Borough is 13.90 per 1,000 of the population. This is 0.52 less than the rate for last year and 1.90 above the rate for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency :—

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—166 (compared with 142 in 1946).
2. Cancer—55 (compared with 72 in 1946).
3. Intra-Cran. Vasc. Lesions—58 (compared with 62 in 1946).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—42 (compared with 54 in 1946).

Infant Deaths.

22 children under one year of age died during the year.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, or the Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births, is 40.0, an increase of 6.21 compared with 1946. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the County as a whole is 41.0.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below :—

7 under 24 hours (3 males, 4 females).

5 between one day and seven days (3 males, 2 females).

6 between one week and one month (1 male, 5 females).

2 between one month and three months (2 females).

2 between three months and nine months (2 males).

Died within 24 hours.—All the seven children who died within 24 hours were born prematurely, six of them being born in hospital and being under hospital supervision from the time of birth. No cause was ascertained for the premature birth in four of these cases. One premature birth occurred in a twin pregnancy, another in a case of toxæmia of pregnancy and a third where there had been ante-partum hæmorrhage. The seven children survived respectively the following times : 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours, 15 hours and 22 hours.

Died between one day and seven days.—Four of the five children were born prematurely. Associated with the premature births were the following conditions of the mother—toxæmia of pregnancy, enlargement of the thyroid gland, twin pregnancy and rhesus negative blood. The remaining death occurred in a labour which went full term but where the rhesus factor was again involved, the antibody titre rising rapidly towards term. Four of these five cases were born in hospital.

Died between one week and one month.—These six children lived 8 days, 9 days, 10 days, 12 days, 3 weeks and 28 days respectively. Four of them were born prematurely in hospital, one being a case of toxæmia of pregnancy and the other three being twin pregnancies. Of the two children who went to term, one died of gastro-enteritis in hospital and the other child developed jaundice.

Died between one month and three months.—Of these two children, one, a premature child for whose premature birth no apparent cause was found, died of gastro-enteritis in hospital, and the other child died of broncho-pneumonia.

Died between three months and nine months.—Both these children died from gastro-enteritis.

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death during the year, giving the rate of 1.75 compared with the maternal mortality rate of 1.17 per 1,000 live and still births for England and Wales and with last year's Brighouse rate of 0.00.

The cause of the maternal death was vomiting of late pregnancy. This patient was under supervision at the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic and was admitted to Hospital as a case of toxæmia. She was in Hospital for nine days before delivery.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. F. W. Richardson and A. Jaffe, Bradford, the County Analysts.

Ambulance Facilities—General.

The whole question of the ambulance facilities was discussed with the County Council at the beginning of the year. It was considered that a new ambulance would be required at an early date and that a car for sitting cases would also be necessary. It was obvious that with the present state of delivery it would be impossible to receive either of these vehicles before the 5th July, 1948, when this Authority would cease to be the Ambulance Authority. Accordingly, discussions were entered into with the County Council and arrangements were made for the handing over of the Ambulance Service to the County Council on the 1st September, 1947. In this way it was hoped that proper arrangements for future delivery of new vehicles could be made. At this time the County Ambulance Officer believed that it would be possible for us to receive a new ambulance in October, but owing to delay in delivery no new vehicles have been provided up to the end of the year. To safeguard the interests of the public it was agreed that the existing free service should be maintained.

In August, 1947, after negotiations with the National Fire Service, the Ambulance Station was moved from Owler Ings Road to the Fire Station in Halifax Road, where the accommodation is more satisfactory. The changeover took place smoothly.

The work increased very much during 1947 and at the end of the year the Elland ambulance was taken over and the Ambulance Station became regularly responsible for all cases in the Elland Urban District as well as those in the Brighouse Borough. In addition, of course, they were linked up with other Depots of the County Council so that additional ambulances were available on call for us and we had additional calls for our services.

I am indebted to Mr. Anderson, the Depot Superintendent, for the following particulars :—

No. of patients carried—

Out-patients	.....	.....	2,500
Stretcher cases	.....	.....	900
Total	.....	.....	<hr/>3,400 <hr/>

Approximate mileage covered 28,000.

Ambulance Facilities—Infectious Diseases.

The arrangements for infectious diseases were the same as in previous years, the ambulance at the Isolation Hospital being utilised for this purpose.

Nursing in the Home.

The position was as stated in the 1946 report.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 3. These clinics were substantially the same as last year.

TABLE 3. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Huddersfield Road	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m. Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 3-4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Huddersfield Road	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme	Wednesdays, 10 a.m. - 12 noon.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 2-3 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Tuesdays and Fridays, 9.30 - 11 a.m.
		School Children, Mondays and Thursdays, 10.45 a.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme	Mondays, 10-11 a.m. Fridays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Tuesdays, 3-4 p.m. Thursdays, 10-11 a.m.
*Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation Clinic	Huddersfield Road	Fridays, 11 a.m.
Vaccination Clinic	Huddersfield Road	Fridays, 11 a.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme	By appointment.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	By appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Every weekday at 9 a.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme	Mondays, 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	Bonegate House, Bradford Road	Tuesday afternoon. Other sessions by appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Tuesdays and Fridays, 1.45 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	W.R.C.C. Medical Centre, Sowerby Bridge	Thursdays, 10-11 a.m.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary, Huddersfield	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
		Men.
		Women.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford	Mon. & Sat. 9.30 a.m. Monday, 5-7 p.m.
do.	Royal Infirmary, Halifax	Tuesday, 5-7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m.
do.	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield	Thursday, 6-8 p.m. Tuesday, 3.30-4.30 p.m.
		Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 6-8 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Centre	St. John Ambulance Hall, Bramston Street	Wed., 10-12 noon. Monday to Friday, 2-6 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopædic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	By appointment.
Orthoptic Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Bi-weekly (by appointment).

* This is also carried out at the ordinary Child Welfare sessions.

Scabies Treatment.

The special clinic for the treatment of Scabies continued in operation during the year. The incidence of this disease again fell and 84 cases were treated as opposed to 94 the year before. Fortunately, we were able to treat more contacts than in previous years and the total number of treatments was higher, being 121 as against 117 in 1946.

During the year the following number of home or school visits was paid :—

By Health Visitors.	By School Nurses.
1	13

The routine treatment for a case was two applications of Benzol Benzoate Emulsion unless the case was severe, when a third application was given. For contacts without any visible sign of the disease one application was given.

No. of Cases	.....	.....	.....	84
No. of Contacts	.....	.....	.....	37
Total No. of Treatments	.....	.....	.....	121

With the additional time at our disposal we are now able to treat cases of verminous heads in addition to Scabies and this service has been found to be a very valuable one. The number of cases so treated was 37.

HOSPITALS.

A. Fever.

The Corporation continued to administer the Isolation Hospital at Clifton, where there were 37 beds, including three small single rooms used for cubicle nursing. The Hospital also received cases from the neighbouring Elland area.

B. Smallpox.

By agreement with Bradford Corporation any cases of Smallpox occurring in the Borough may be sent to the Thornton Smallpox Hospital, Bradford. No case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough.

C. Tuberculosis.

Patients suffering from Tuberculosis and contacts of patients with this disease are under the care of the West Riding County Council. Arrangements are as listed in the Table 3. Where hospital treatment was necessary arrangements were made for admission to Sanatoria under the County Council's control. A close liaison exists between this department and the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

D. Maternity.

Provision was made for the admission of Maternity patients to the Halifax General Hospital on the following grounds :—

All primiparæ (first babies).

Multiparæ—(i) Where the patient has already had many other children.

(ii) Cases requiring admission on medical grounds.

(iii) Cases of overcrowding where it is impossible to arrange facilities at home.

(iv) Cases where the home is unsuitable for confinement at home.

An arrangement was also in force for the admission of abnormal cases to Leeds Maternity Hospital or to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, following examination by an obstetrician on the panel of Consultants who serve the Borough.

E. General.

Other cases requiring general medical or surgical treatment, whether as hospital out-patients or in-patients, have the choice of the hospitals in the neighbouring cities of Leeds and Bradford, and County Boroughs of Halifax and Huddersfield.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

No alterations or innovations were introduced during the year.

Consultant Service.

During the year 6 mothers were examined by consultants in their homes at the request of their own medical adviser.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Table 4 below gives particulars of the attendances at our Ante-Natal Clinics.

Once again the percentage of attendances as compared with the total number of notified births is lower than in previous years and, indeed, this figure has shown a continual drop since 1941, when it was 72.37%. The reason for this has undoubtedly been the increasing number of confinements that take place in Hospital. Due to the housing position in this town, where there are so many cases

of overcrowding and so many people living in unsatisfactory homes, it is understandable that a larger number of people require accommodation in hospital. When all Maternity Hospital accommodation is free and the cost of having a baby at home will remain the same as it is now there will be an additional economic reason for patients to choose Hospital confinement rather than confinement at home. It will, therefore, be necessary for our booking bureau to continue to examine on its merits each case seeking admission.

TABLE 4.
Attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Number of Sessions	151	166	174	170	172	170
Number of new expectant mothers ...	220	230	245	137	210	182
Total number of individual expectant mothers	280	277	307	193	246	219
Total number of attendances	1096	1275	1400	929	1173	1123
Average number of patients per session	7.25	7.68	8.04	5.46	6.82	6.61
Percentage of total notified births represented by total number of expectant mothers attending ...	61.1	58.43	59.25	50	48.91	39.82

Table 5, on page 24, shows the results of an investigation of pregnancies, and it will be seen that 98.7 per cent. of the cases investigated were under medical supervision during pregnancy, so that in spite of a decrease in the attendances at the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics the percentage of people receiving ante-natal treatment still remains satisfactory. It will be noted that the percentage attending their own doctors ante-natally also shows a decrease, while the number attending the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic has increased proportionately.

Ante-Natal Hostel.

The Clifton Isolation Hospital, which has done excellent work in the past, is now obviously unsuitable according to modern standards to continue its work as a hospital. Accordingly, discussions were entered into with the County Council for its possible disclaimer and its conversion by the County Council into an Ante-Natal Hostel. This Hostel would, of course, serve the needs of the whole County. In an industrial area like this one there are many mothers who would benefit considerably during pregnancy by a restful period away from their own homes and responsibilities. In this way a new period of usefulness for this Hospital would be entered into.

TABLE 5.

The Percentage of 553 Investigated Cases in which Medical Ante-Natal Care was given in 1947.

	Primiparae.		Multiparae.		All Mothers.	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Cases investigated	251	—	302	—	553	—
Attended Brighthouse Ante-Natal Clinics ...	44	17.5	120	39.7	164	29.6
Attended Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics ...	119	47.4	87	28.8	206	37.3
Attended own Doctors ante-natally ...	84	33.4	92	30.5	176	31.8
Total who received medical ante-natal care ...	247	98.3	299	99.0	546	98.7

Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic.

The arrangement whereby patients can be sent to the Halifax General Hospital either from the clinics, or by their own doctors, for examination by a Consultant on the staff at that hospital, continues to work satisfactorily.

Post-Natal Attendances.

The practice of inviting post-natal cases to attend at any ante-natal session was continued. In addition to the personal visit of the Midwife, the mothers who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic were all notified to attend by letter and the number of attendances increased from 59 to 101. The number of mothers attending post-natally represents 36 per cent. of those attending the Brighthouse clinics ante-natally. Of those patients delivered at home 47 per cent. attended the Post-Natal Clinic. These figures are an improvement on previous years.

Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme.

It will be noted from Table 6 that the work done by Municipal Midwives in 1947 shows an increase on the previous year.

TABLE 6.
Work done by the Municipal Midwives during 1947.

Labours conducted : (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	...	159
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	10
(c) total	...	...	...	...	...	169
Ante-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,028
Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,827

Domestic Helps.

During the year, domestic helps were provided in 32 maternity and 8 domestic cases, with an average attendance of 12 days per case. 26 of these cases were attended during the mother's confinement and puerperium, one case ante-natally and five cases post-natally. The eight domestic cases were where there was illness in the home and the housewife was unable to attend to this, either because of her own sickness or because of old age.

There is a very big demand for domestic helps and the supply is inadequate. We are very grateful to Mrs. Pendlebury and Mrs. Letten, who have given many years of devoted service to this work and to whom many tributes have been paid by grateful patients. I consider that no branch of the Public Health Service exceeds in importance the work done by domestic helps in relieving the sorely pressed housewife of her domestic worries at times of illness or incapacity.

In this district we have found that young women are unwilling to undertake the work of domestic help. They are willing to work in the home but are not willing to be "Domestics." With better pay and the provision of uniform and the raising of the status of the domestic worker by the National Institute of Houseworkers it is hoped that recruitment will become easier. There is no doubt that the term Home Help is a more popular one both with patients and workers than the term Domestic Help and it is unfortunate that the word "Domestic" was used in the National Health Service Act. Although this may be a small point, the use of the term Domestic Help does appear to affect recruitment and in all our advertisements and propaganda we still use the term Home Help.

Dental Scheme.

During the year 19 expectant mothers, and 1 pre-school child (new cases) were referred for treatment, 14 expectant mothers and the child accepting treatment. 9 cases were carried forward from the previous year, making a total of 24 patients treated.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There was an increase in the attendances at all three of our Infant Welfare Centres compared with the previous year.

The work of the respective clinics is set out in Table 7, which follows.

TABLE 7.

Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics in 1947.

	Huddersfield Road	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of Sessions	101	49	49	199
Individual Children attending ...	603	268	152	1023
Children attending for the first time	307	113	59	479
Medical Consultations	1191	482	304	1977
Average number of medical con- sultations per session	11.79	9.84	6.20	9.43
Attendances of children under 1 year	3446	1453	881	5780
Attendances of children over 1 year	800	386	435	1621
Total attendances	4246	1839	1316	7401
Average attendances per ses- sion	42.04	37.53	26.86	37.19
Highest attendance at one ses- sion	77	66	49	

Breast Feeding.

There was an increase in the percentage of babies breast fed compared with the previous year. These figures are shown in Table 8, while the percentage in whom breast feeding was abandoned before the end of the first month, grouped under three main causes, is shown in Table 8a. A further analysis of the 142 cases, comprising the figures of the latter table, is set out below. The increase in the percentage of babies breast fed appears to bear a direct relationship to the increase in the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres. In my opinion, the importance of breast feeding cannot be over emphasised. It is hoped that we shall be able to establish at least one central Breast Feeding Clinic during the coming year.

Reasons for Abandoning Breast Feeding.

A. Maternal.

No. of Cases.

(a) General health of mother (obstetric causes anæmia, twin pregnancy, heart disease, mental shock)	31
(b) Local condition (breast abcess, defective nipples)	19
(c) Failure of milk without known cause	57

B. Infant.

Prematurity, illness, unknown cause	9
---	---

C. Others.

(a) Adopted babies	6
(b) Mother working (illegitimate babies)	4
(c) Mother working (legitimate babies)	—
(d) Lack of perseverance	16

TABLE 8.

Year.	Percentage breast fed + supplements at 7th month.	Percentage wholly breast fed for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 months.	Percentage breast + bottle fed for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 months.	Total percentage wholly or partly breast fed.
1947	35.1	28.0	9.2	72.3
1946	35.4	21.6	13.0	70.0
1945	40.4	20.2	10.5	71.1
1944	37.98	22.87	12.5	73.35
1943	34.0	20.0	12.0	66.0
1942	40.5	11.7	3.3	55.5
1941	48.0	24.0	10.0	92.0
1940	44.0	18.0	16.0	78.0
1939	48.0	16.0	11.0	75.0
1938	52.0	28.0	8.0	88.0

TABLE 8a.

Year.	Maternal causes.	Infant causes.	Other causes.
1947	75.4	6.3	18.3
1946	68.2	10.9	20.9
1945	75.65	8.7	15.65
1944	58.4	2.7	38.9
1943	71.5	3.2	25.3
1942	69.3	4.0	26.7
1941	68.7	7.0	24.3
1940	77.4	7.6	15.0
1939	82.0	4.0	14.0
1938	84.0	3.0	13.0

Cod Liver Oil in both liquid and capsule forms, Iron Tablets, Calcium Tablets, Wheat Germ Oil Capsules and Vitamin C Tablets are provided at the clinic at cost price.

Voluntary Helpers.

A great deal is owed to the Voluntary Helpers at all three Infant Welfare Centres. The three Ladies' Committees have all continued to send representatives to the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee and all the Ladies' Voluntary Committees have again given us their help and co-operation. It is appropriate that in this Report a special tribute should be paid to the help of our Voluntary Committee. Their work is unobtrusive and perhaps unappreciated by the public at large, but I know that the Health Committee of the Corporation, as well as ourselves in the Department, realise how much we owe to them.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

The work done is set out in Table 9, which follows, and it will be seen that 109 children received 1,307 exposures, compared with 105 children and 1,667 exposures in 1946.

TABLE 9.

The Work of the Artificial Sunlight Clinics during 1947.

	Brighthouse.	Hipperholme.	Southowram.	Total.
Number of children treated ...	59	36	14	109
Number of exposures ...	746	377	184	1,307
Number of expectant mothers ...	2	—	1	3
Number of exposures ...	31	—	12	43

It will be noted that although more children were treated, the number of exposures was less than in 1946. This was because of the exceptionally fine Summer when natural sunlight was available for so many months of the year.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

Provisions for hospital treatment for maternity cases have been referred to on page 22. Should a baby need hospital treatment beyond the usual period after the confinement this also is provided, while very delicate babies such as premature ones can be admitted to hospital with their mothers immediately after confinement in the home. The Council are also financially responsible for the treatment of children in hospital who are under 5 years of age. 26 children received Hospital treatment under this scheme during the year.

During 1947, 118 mothers received hospital treatment under the Corporation's scheme, 35 because of unsuitable home conditions, and 83 because of complications.

Orthopædic Treatment.

During the year 13 children were examined by Dr. Crockatt, Orthopædic Surgeon. Children of under school age attend at the Central School clinic which is now under the control of the West Riding County Council.

Particulars of these cases are appended below :—

Pcs Planus	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Infantile Monoplegia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Infantile Paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pes Valgus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deformity of Feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Deformity of Hip	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deformity of Thumb	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deformity of Finger	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kyphosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1947, 33 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in 21 cases, and other treatment in 12 cases. Particulars of these cases are as follows :—

Hypermetropia with Strabismus	.....	10
Hypermetropia with Astigmatism	.....	4
Hypermetropia	.....	4
Strabismus	.....	9
Hypermetropia, Astigmatism & Strabismus	.....	1
Myopia	.....	1
Mixed Astigmatism	.....	2
External Eye Disease	.....	2

Health Visitors.

There were one Health Visitor and two Nurses combining the duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse in the service of the Corporation in 1947. During the year they attended at the various ante-natal, infant welfare, and artificial sunlight clinics and they paid the following number of home visits as set out in Table 10.

It will be seen that more visits were paid by the Health Visitors in 1947 than in the previous year. As there was also a bigger attendance at the Child Welfare Centres the number of contacts made with the mothers was considerably increased. The Health Committee will appreciate that this is a satisfactory position but we should be still happier if it were possible for the Health Visitors to make further visits. An unsuccessful attempt was made during the year to obtain an additional Health Visitor and without an increase of staff it is difficult to see how the Health Visitors will be able to meet the increasing demands on their time. Under Miss Charlesworth, the Senior Health Visitor, the Health Visitors form a very hard-working and very co-operative team, and I am pleased to be able to record my sincere thanks to them for the excellent work they have done during the year.

TABLE 10.
Visits paid by the Health Visitors in 1946 and 1947.

	1946	1947
Visits to New Births	473	524
Visits to Still Births	12	16
Visits to Children under 1 year	792	975
Visits to Children 1 to 5 years	1939	1882
Visits to Expectant Mothers	122	95
Total ...	3338	3492

SPECIAL CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

The inauguration of these special inspections was described in the 1943 Report. From the figures recorded it will be seen that little uncleanness was found. All the persons examined who were found to have lice or nits were cleansed and at subsequent examinations their heads were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Health Visitors report that the mothers welcomed advice for maintaining cleanliness.

Head Inspections, 1947 :—

A. By Health Visitors.

Children under 5.	Number examined	...	...	671
	Number with lice	...	...	5
	Number with nits	...	...	19

Expectant mothers.	Number examined	...	...	4
	Number with lice	...	...	—
	Number with nits	...	...	3
Adolescent girls advised	...	...	...	1
Number of special home visits	...	...	...	13

B. By Midwives.

Expectant mothers.	Number examined	...	...	144
	Number with lice	...	...	1
	Number with nits	...	...	1

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Number of persons on Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year 1

Number of children on register :—

(1) At the end of the year 1

(2) Who died during the year —

(3) On whom inquests were held during the year —

Number of Infant Protection Visitors at end of year :—

3 Health Visitors.

No proceedings were taken during the year, no sanctions were given, and no orders were obtained by the Local Authority.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

During the year, 6 cases were dealt with under the Act, the inspection of homes prior to adoption being carried out by the Health Visitors.

DAY NURSERIES.

Attendances.

		Wellholme Park.	Ogden Lane.
No. on register at 31st December, 1946	...	45	34
No. on register at 31st December, 1947	...	52	48

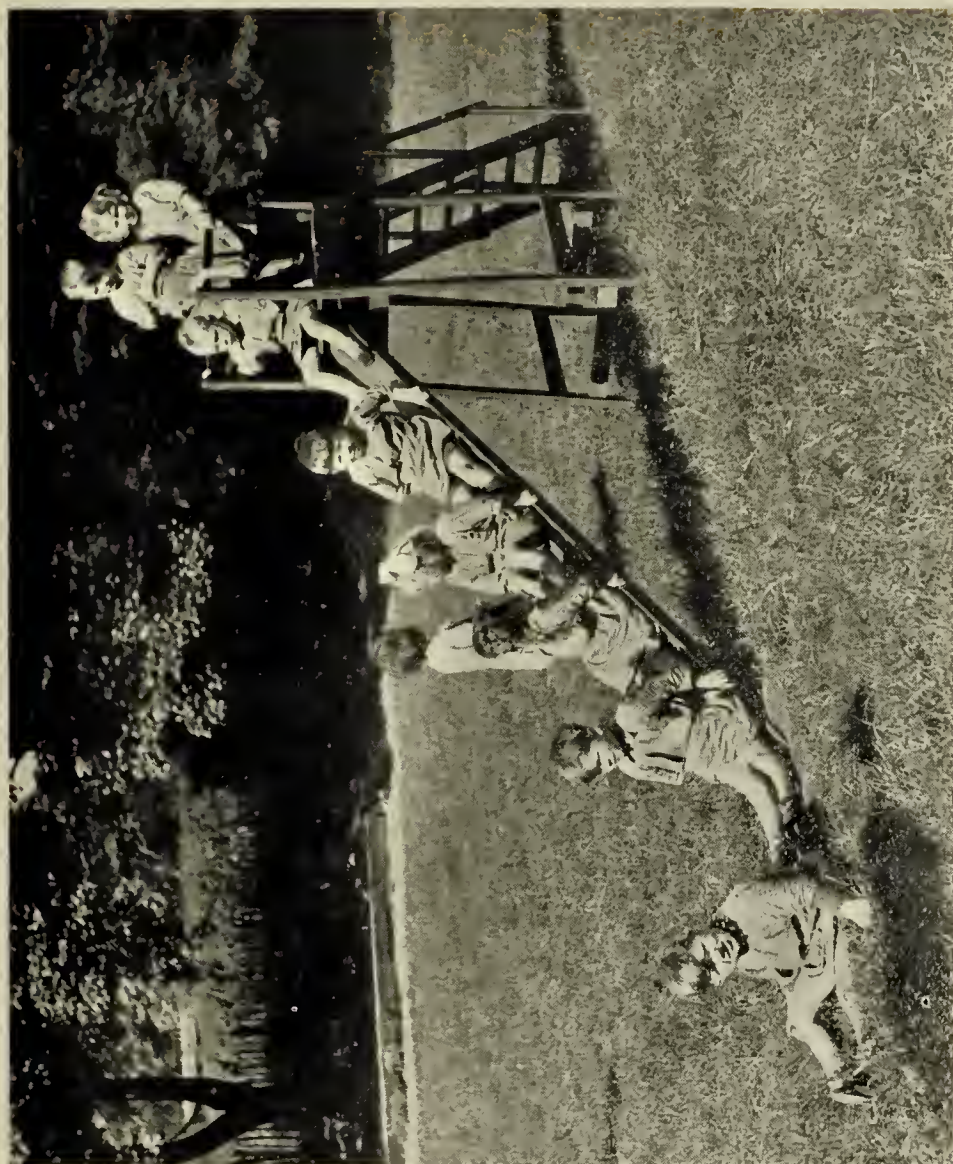
The demand for Day Nursery accommodation has steadily increased. This appears to be due principally to the demand for textile workers and the increase in the cost of living. It has

remained the policy of the Council to admit only the children of mothers who are working, unless there are special circumstances, such as temporary illness of the mother, which necessitate the admission of children whose mothers are not employed.

Most people agree that the best place for a child of under school age is with its mother, and it has been said with some truth that while men enjoy a five-day week it should not be necessary for married women with children to go out to work. Unfortunately, the present high cost of living renders it necessary for many women to supplement their husband's income by working if they are to maintain the standard of living to which they have become accustomed during the war. In addition, there are certain women who definitely prefer work in factories to the care of their own children and it can be argued that the children of these women are better in the care of the Nurseries, where people who enjoy looking after children are responsible for them. Day Nurseries also are of considerable help to the unmarried mother who, in order to keep her child adequately, must go out to work, and they are similarly invaluable to the widow. It has been noticeable that the only child of a family often benefits considerably from the associations that are made in the Nursery and it is my opinion that many children benefit psychologically from a period in a Day Nursery.

The popularity of Day Nurseries has increased and in some instances we have found that the child is not placed in the Nursery because the mother goes out to work but that the mother goes out to work in order that she may obtain a place in the Nursery for her child. It is my opinion that even when the present shortage of labour no longer exists the demand for Day Nursery accommodation will continue to a considerable extent.

At the end of the year the waiting list for Day Nursery accommodation was 150 and this Council decided to re-open the Nursery at Holme House which was closed earlier due to lack of demand. With the provision of two new housing estates within reasonable reach of the Nursery and the increased demand, it would now be possible to fill this 40-place Nursery completely. In addition, plans were discussed for the extension of Wellholme Park Nursery by the provision of a separate room for Tweenies (2 to 3). Possibly additional accommodation to this mentioned will be necessary. Plans for the re-opening of Holme House Nursery and for the extension of Wellholme Park Nursery were unfortunately held up by the imminence of the National Health Service Act, under which Act Day Nursery provision will become the concern of the County Council. Until the passing of the Act the County Council were not empowered to make such Nursery provision and the Borough Council were not able in view of incurring responsibility on behalf of another Authority. The position was put to the County Council and to the Ministry of Health and it is hoped that progress in these two schemes will take place in 1948.



Outdoor activities at the Nursery.



The Nursery Band.



Indoor activities at the Nursery.



One corner of the Public Health Exhibition.

The incidence of infectious diseases was higher than in previous years, this being principally due to Measles. The incidence of Measles inside the Nurseries, however, corresponded with an increased incidence outside, and it was not considered necessary or advisable to close either of the Nurseries during the year. Particulars of Infectious Disease occurring in the Nurseries are as follows :—

Measles	.....	.....	.....	53
German Measles	.....	.....	.....	2
Chicken Pox	.....	.....	.....	3
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	4
Tonsilitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Scabies	.....	.....	.....	1
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	2
Diarrhœa	.....	.....	.....	2
Impetigo	.....	.....	.....	1

All children attending the Nurseries were immunised both for Whooping Cough and Diphtheria.

The general health of the children was again satisfactory, and in both Nurseries the children settled down quickly after admission.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Throughout the year health propaganda was carried out in schools and clinics and by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during their visits to the homes of the people of this Borough. Many of the excellent publications of the Central Council for Health Education were distributed. In October 1947 a special effort was made in this important field of work by holding a Health Week. Special displays of films were held on the two Sunday evenings, the 12th and 19th October, in the Savoy and Ritz Cinemas. These cinemas were loaned to us free of charge by the respective Managements, to whom we are most grateful. Dr. Brockington, the County Medical Officer, opened the week with an informative address on certain public health problems. On Monday, the central Exhibition was opened in the Gas Showrooms by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor H. Armitage. In this Exhibition, exhibits were included on Domiciliary Midwifery, Mothercraft Training, Home Safety, the School Health Service, Diphtheria Immunisation, Clean Milk and its importance to public health, Smoke Abatement, Housing (past, present and future), the Isolation Hospital, the work of the School

Dental Service, Blood Transfusion, the prevention of Tuberculosis, Schools (past, present and future), and Environmental Hygiene. The exhibition of a Health Visitor of 1947 as contrasted with her 1842 prototype provided particular interest. Our grateful thanks are due to the many people who loaned us exhibits and helped in various other ways. Special mention should be made of the Medical Officers of Health of Manchester and Salford.

Special film displays, kindly arranged by the Central Office of Information, were held twice daily, and Cookery Demonstrations which were arranged by the Ministry of Food, were given every day throughout the week. A "balanced" meal was cooked each day and displayed for public attention.

A Children's Poster Competition was held ; the standard was a very high one and we gathered that most of the children had a good idea of what Health Week meant.

Special film shows for school children were held in the Savoy Cinema on selected afternoons during the week and talks were given to the children on simple health rules by Dr. Schroeder and myself.

Public Meetings were also held at Brighouse, Hipperholme, Southowram and Clifton. Speakers included Dr. Schroeder, Dr. Hamlin, Mr. Townend (Chief Dental Officer, West Riding County Council), Miss M. Stead (Domestic Science Teacher) and myself.

The Day Nurseries were thrown open for inspection by the public during certain selected times, as also was the Open Air School and the new Dental Clinic.

Health Week concluded with a special cinema show in the Ritz Cinema, where the Mayor and myself gave short addresses.

It is estimated that over 7,000 people attended either at the Exhibition or at one of the lectures or demonstrations held during Health Week, and the general opinion is that the holding of this Health Week was worth while. We had several visits from neighbouring Authorities and have since been able to help other Authorities in the County in the light of experience gained during this Week.

Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the Week was the help received from all the Staff of this Department, the County Medical Officer, the Mayor, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the members of the various Child Welfare Voluntary Committees. The Editor of the "Brighouse and Elland Echo" gave us invaluable support and the Managers of the three cinemas helped us by displaying advertising slides preparatory to and during the actual Health Week.

As in other years, special propaganda was devoted to Diphtheria Immunisation, and films were shown in the cinemas and circulars distributed on this important preventive service. The E.M.B. Boards were again utilised for displaying general propaganda posters.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Of the 10,510 inhabited houses in the Borough, 10,202 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of three houses supplied by stand-pipe, all those on public supply receive water directly to the houses. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution.

I am informed by Mr. Lawson, the Water Engineer, that the following extensions and renewals of mains were carried out during 1947 :—

Extensions of mains.

412 yards of 4" main for Summerfield Estate.

140 yards of 6", 4" and 3" main for Stoney Lane Estate.

72 yards of 3" main, Longlands, Lightcliffe.

200 yards of 4" main, Brow Mill, Broad Oak.

373 yards of 2" main, The Clough, Clifton.

1,197 yards.

Replacement of main.

90 yards of 3" main, Clog Sole Road.

Drainage and Sewerage.

I have been informed by Mr. H. A. Sneezum, the Borough Engineer, that during 1947 the Halifax Road Sewer was extended from Broad Oak to Fred Peel's factory and the Brow Mills, Hipperholme. Approximately 400 houses are not connected to sewers. Work on the Sewer Survey proceeded during the year and the Report was published in March, 1948. Appendix 7 of this Report gives a summary of the proposed works and estimates in suggested order of priority for the drainage districts of the Borough.

Rivers and Streams.

The West Riding Rivers Board is the supervising Authority. No complaints regarding the pollution of any streams in the area were received in the Health Department during the year.

Public Cleansing.

Full details regarding Public Cleansing are given by the Cleansing Superintendent on page 65.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The work done during the year is set out in tabular form in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on page 62.

Smoke Abatement.

133 observations of smoke emission were taken during the year and in two cases the Bye-law limit of three minutes in half an hour was exceeded.

Public Baths.

I am obliged to Mr. W. Cockroft, the Baths Manager, for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1946 and 1947.

Mixed—

	1946	1947
Mixed Bathing	13501	15283

Females—

Ladies	906	827
Girls	3408	3411
Girls' Swimming Classes	4555	5382
Ladies' Club and Season Tickets	1689	1756
Ladies' Slipper Baths	1436	1477

Males—

Men	1488	1830
Boys	3202	3551
Boys' Swimming Classes	2146	6307
Men's Club and Season Tickets.....	2332	2817
Men's Slipper Baths	9528	10354
	<hr/> 44,191	<hr/> 52,995

It will be seen from the above figures that the Brighthouse Swimming Bath again increased its attendances during the year. It is probable that these attendances would have been higher if it had not been for the outbreak of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis which we experienced in July and August. None of the cases of Poliomyelitis used the Swimming Bath. No doubt the increase in attendances was contributed to by the exceptionally fine, hot Summer.

A full description of the Swimming Bath was included in last year's Annual Report. The electrically-driven pump capable of dealing with 15,000 gallons of water an hour, the installation of which would enable us, with our present chlorinating plant, to turn the bath water over in five hours, had not been delivered by the end of the year.

The maintenance of the Swimming Bath is very good and bacteriological examination has always been satisfactory. Regular samples were taken throughout the year. The chlorination has been



Typical houses on one of the new housing estates.



Typical houses on one of the new housing estates.

maintained at levels between 0.1 and 0.8 parts per million, it being at the higher level during the Summer months and not falling below 0.8 during the epidemic of Poliomyelitis.

Housing Programme.

Mr. Sneezum informs me that the housing programme was as follows :—

	Total Approved.	Completed 1947.
Traditional Permanent Houses :		
Stoney Lane 	112	14
Summerfield, Bradford Road	52	16
Spooner-type Permanent Houses :		
Cain Lane 	50	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	214	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Perhaps the most important single measure which the Council is taking for the amelioration of the public health is that of re-housing people who are overcrowded or who live in damp, insanitary, ill-ventilated dwellings. I have to acknowledge the great efforts made by the Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee in this respect. A close liaison exists between this Department and that of the Housing Manager, and 25% of lettings are made on our recommendations. This has been particularly useful in cases of open Tuberculosis where it is necessary that the patient should have a separate room in order to avoid infection of his family. As houses become more plentiful and persons are moved from pre-fabricated bungalows it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for a large proportion of these houses to become available for cripples or persons who for other medical reasons are not able to negotiate stairs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Systematic Inspections are made to all dairies and cowsheds in the Borough, and details are given in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report. It will be noted that structural alterations were carried out at one farm. With additional staff 375 samples were taken for bacteriological examination as compared with 202 last year. Of these 77 were unsatisfactory, or 21% of the samples taken, as compared with 11% last year.

Ice Cream.

The four premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture of Ice Cream were all regularly inspected during the year. Out of a total of 90 specimens, 77 were in grades 1 and 2, 13 in grade 3, and none in grade 4. This can be considered satisfactory. Further details are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Meat and Other Foods.

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other foods is given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Adulteration, etc.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the West Riding County Council.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food.

Samples of foodstuffs for chemical and bacteriological examinations are taken by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The notifiable disease most prevalent during 1947 was Measles.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Children were immunised at the Infant Welfare Centres, at a special morning session at Huddersfield Road Centre, and in the Schools.

The prophylactics used were two doses (0.2 and 0.5 c.c.) Alum Precipitated Toxoid for children under 5 years. For children over 5 years Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules are used, three doses of 1.0 c.c. each. Previously immunised children were given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years.

342 pre-school children and 3 school children completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year. 220 children were given a reinforcing dose.

The number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947, is as follows:—

Under 1.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10—14 yrs.	Total.
31	262	243	348	291	1469	1026	3670

Whooping Cough Immunisation Clinic, 1947.

92 pre-school children were immunised against Whooping Cough during the year.

Protection against Whooping Cough was introduced in February, 1945 ; treatment is given free of charge to all pre-school children upon request of parents. The treatment consists normally of three injections of Alum Precipitated Vaccine.

There is no doubt that this treatment does not offer the same degree of protection as diphtheria immunisation, and for this reason it has not been publicised. The number availing themselves of this treatment is very small considering the amount of distress caused by the disease. We are awaiting with interest the results of the present trials of whooping cough vaccine.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

During 1947 there were 4 cases of Diphtheria notified in the Borough, an equal number to that which occurred in 1946. Two of these cases had been immunised in infancy. Only one of the cases was severe ; this case, and another which occurred in an adult, had not been immunised. Both the immunised cases were of a very mild character.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred during 1947.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified as occurring in the Borough during 1947. One of these cases was delivered in hospital. Routine swabbing of the Midwife was carried out in the other case and hæmolytic streptococci type A were found in her throat. The Midwife was admitted to the Isolation Hospital and treated, and no further cases occurred. Both cases of Puerperal Pyrexia made good recoveries.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year. This case was admitted to Hospital and subsequently developed gastro-enteritis and is one of the cases mentioned in our Infant Deaths as having died from that disease.

Pneumonia.

7 cases of Pneumonia were reported, compared with 16 in 1946. There were ten deaths.

Tuberculosis.

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 13.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It will be noted that there were 24 notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1947 as compared with 11 in 1946. This incidence is the highest since 1933. The increase occurred mainly among young males between the ages of 25 and 55.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

One case of Cerebro Spinal Fever was notified during 1947, compared with no cases in 1946.

Acute Polio Encephalitis and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

There were 9 cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and 2 cases of Polio Encephalitis during the year. The first case occurred on the 9th July and the last case on the 20th August, so that all the 11 cases occurred during a period of six weeks. In addition to these 11 cases, 2 other cases which were admitted to Hospital for observation were subsequently considered not to be cases of Poliomyelitis.

The first case occurred in a pregnant woman who was afterwards delivered of a normal baby. The next two cases occurred simultaneously in two sisters. Two other members of the family also had symptoms of a vague illness occurring before the children were taken ill. The date of onset of the illness of these children was the 18th July, and an Aunt, who lived a little distance away, commenced with the disease on the 27th July. In the whole series of cases these were the only ones in whom we could establish any connection with one another. Of the two cases of Polio Encephalitis one was particularly acute, developed respiratory paralysis and died in a respirator four days after the onset of the disease. This man had worked during the first day of his illness as a bar attendant in a Club, but no other cases occurred in this Club.

Of the 11 cases only 4 occurred in children, all the rest being young adults between the ages of 24 and 38. On investigation we often found that other members of the family had complained of vague malaise either before or a few days after the illness of the patient and it seemed to us likely that there were many abortive cases of this disease in addition to the ones which showed symptoms.

The distribution of the cases was interesting in so far as consecutive cases (the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth) all occurred in the Rastrick area on the south side of the river; these cases occurred between the 18th and the 29th July. None of these persons worked or attended school on the north side. There were no other cases on the south side of the river until the 13th August.

when there was one isolated case, whose work was on the north side. The first, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh cases occurred on the north side of the river.

In addition to these 11 cases, a Brighthouse resident who was temporarily resident outside the district, contracted the disease and died from it in the area in which he was temporarily residing.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1947 there were 51 cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with 30 in 1946. All the cases were of a mild character and there were no complications and no deaths from this disease.

Enteric Fever.

No cases were notified during 1947. There were two cases in 1946.

Chicken Pox.

This is still a notifiable disease in Brighthouse, and during the year 191 cases were notified, compared with 131 during 1946. The disease was of a virulent character and several of the cases presented unusually severe symptoms, but there were no deaths from the disease.

Erysipelas.

There were 6 cases of Erysipelas during the year, the same number as in 1946. None of these cases were severe in character.

Measles.

460 cases were notified during the year, compared with 9 cases last year. The epidemic occurred during the months of May, June and July. There was one death.

Whooping Cough.

This year there were 37 cases of Whooping Cough notified, compared with 60 cases in 1946. There were no deaths. One of these cases had been immunised.

CANCER.

55 deaths—27 males and 28 females—were registered as being caused by some form of malignant disease. These figures show a decrease of 17 cases over the 1946 figures.

Residents in the Borough can be dealt with under the County Scheme for the treatment of patients suffering from Cancer. The existing arrangement is that they may be sent directly to the Bradford Radium Institute by their medical attendants.

TABLE 11.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1947.

Month	Paratyphoid	Cerebro-Spinal	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Chicken Pox	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Polio-Encephalitis	Dysentery	Totals
				Lungs	Other												
January ...	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	35
February ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	48
March ...	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	29	1	—	74	11	—	—	—	122
April ...	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	37	5	—	—	—	56
May ...	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	—	95	3	—	—	—	112
June ...	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	110
July ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	118	—	3	1	1	128
August ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	1	6	1	1	29
September ...	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	10
October ...	—	—	4	3	—	2	—	—	37	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	48
November ...	—	—	15	1	—	1	—	—	47	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	67
December ...	—	—	15	—	—	1	2	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	35
Totals ...	—	1	51	24	3	7	6	4	191	1	2	460	37	9	2	2	800

TABLE 12.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Disease.						Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	460	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	37	—	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	51	38	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	10
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	191	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	773	61	13

TABLE 13.

TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1947.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
10 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 ...	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
35 ...	4	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
45 ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 ...	5	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	18	6	—	3	8	5	1	—

TABLE 14.
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE 1893.

Year	Small-Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Ent'c Fever	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis			Pneumonia
						Lungs	Other	Total	
1893	19	152	3	9	21				
1894	—	31	8	31	10				
1895	—	40	7	25	16				
1896	—	46	5	30	24				
1897	—	66	6	21	36				
1898	—	86	5	22	33				
1899	—	195	11	17	20				
1900	—	95	17	16	16				
1901	—	34	44	6	14				
1902	12	51	20	8	12				
1903	13	48	3	3	3				
1904	69	39	6	4	5				
1905	—	57	10	16	13				
1906	—	68	12	9	15				
1907	—	23	37	8	7				
1908	—	25	24	6	8				
1909	—	124	19	7	7				
1910	—	45	12	3	6				
1911	—	22	9	5	7				
1912	—	56	6	1	7				
1913	—	122	6	1	7	62	11	73	
1914	—	203	24	3	14	42	12	54	
1915	—	60	99	2	16	35	17	52	
1916	—	20	36	3	5	24	8	32	
1917	—	13	15	1	3	57	16	73	
1918	—	22	14	—	4	71	8	79	
1919	—	39	11	3	7	40	11	51	
1920	—	27	13	—	13	27	8	35	14
1921	—	151	13	—	3	21	6	27	7
1922	—	72	8	1	18	17	8	25	14
1923	—	71	6	1	5	15	9	24	9
1924	—	65	6	3	3	26	11	37	20
1925	2	62	2	1	11	22	17	39	13
1926	—	18	4	1	7	30	14	44	11
1927	30	15	3	2	2	24	8	32	22
1928	5	37	3	1	6	22	8	30	8
1929	—	207	7	6	3	16	9	25	17
1930	5	179	24	1	4	18	15	33	10
1931	9	40	19	1	6	21	12	33	14
1932	—	41	18	3	9	24	7	31	16
1933	—	38	11	2	11	27	16	43	16
1934	—	27	15	1	8	5	4	9	5
1935	—	86	13	—	11	13	5	18	12
1936	—	80	11	—	4	15	7	22	7
1937	—	91	26	1	11	20	8	28	30
1938	—	70	32	—	19	22	11	33	31
1939	—	36	22	—	19	18	6	24	32
1940	—	28	11	3	17	19	7	26	36
1941	—	49	27	1	8	18	5	23	23
1942	—	102	12	—	5	14	4	18	18
1943	—	80	16	—	8	22	5	27	25
1944	—	94	18	—	5	12	10	22	19
1945	—	47	7	—	4	17	9	26	9
1946	—	30	4	2	6	11	2	13	16
1947	—	51	6	—	6	23	4	27	7
Totals	164	3676	826	291	568	870	318	1188	461
Av'rg's	3.0	66.8	15.0	5.3	10.3	24.8	9.1	33.9	16.5

TABLE 15.
BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE, INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE AND DEATHS FROM
DIARRHOEA FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896.

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the Population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Infantile Mortality Rate		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life. Rate per 1,000 total births	Death Rate from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age, per 1,000 live births	
	Brighouse	England & Wales		Brighouse	England & Wales		Brighouse	England & Wales
1896-1905	23.70	28.8	not known	139	147	not known	8.4	31.4
1906-1915	18.44	24.8	49.6	94	123	133.8	6.4	22.3
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.77	81	83	117.9	6.1	9.8
1926-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114	3.5	6.3
1936-1945	14.35	15.4	30.48	53.97	53	82.68	3.37	5.2
1946	16.87	19.1	25.19	33.79	43	57.95	1.99	4.4
1947	18.12	20.5	38.46	40.00	41	76.92	5.45	5.8

TABLE 16.
DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1896.
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

		Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population													
Decade	Maternal Mortality	Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Cancer	Tuberculosis			All Causes	
											Lungs	Other	Total	B'house	Eng'd & Wales
1896-1905		4.06	0.08	0.02	0.32	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.66	1.58	0.39	1.97	15.25	16.8
1906-1915		6.38	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.06	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.93	1.29	0.41	1.70	13.68	14.3
1916-1925		5.60	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.85	1.23	1.12	0.36	1.48	14.71	13.3
1926-1935		5.25	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.53	1.75	0.76	0.18	0.94	13.84	12.05
1936-1945		4.16	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.95	0.43	0.11	0.54	14.95	12.04
1946		0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.10	2.42	0.40	0.03	0.43	14.42	11.5
1947		1.75	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.81	0.43	0.03	0.46	13.90	12.0

TABLE 17.
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.
TOTAL DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES, AVERAGE DEATHS PER ANNUM,
AND NOTIFICATIONS AND CASE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES SINCE
1894.

	Maternal Mortality			Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis		
	Puer- peral Sepsis	Other Puer- peral Causes	Total									Lungs	Other	Total
Total Deaths since Incorporation of Borough, 1894	20	66	86	45	4	180	68	148	135	416	1638	1236	302	1538
Average Deaths Per Annum ...	.38	1.25	1.62	.85	.08	3.40	1.28	2.79	2.55	7.85	30.91	23.32	5.70	29.02
Total Infectious Diseases Notified ...	—	—	—	291	164	Notifi- able only since 1939 2145	3676	Notifi- able only since 1939 312	826	Not Notifi- able	Not an Infect- ious Dis- ease	871 only	317 Notifi- able since	1188 1913
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases ...	—	—	—	15.46	2.44	3 d'ths since 1939	1.85	6 d'ths since 1939	—	—	—	603 d'ths since 1913	166 d'ths since 1913	769 d'ths since 1913
						0.14		1.92	16.34		—	69.23	52.37	64.73

TABLE 18.
ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE THE
INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH, 1894.

Year	Population	Total Births	Stillbirths		Live Births		Birth Rate for England and Wales	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or failure to survive 1st year of life		Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age		
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1000 of population			Brighouse	England and Wales	Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 year of age	Rate per 1000 total births	Brighouse		England and Wales
													No.	Rate per 1000 live births	
1894	21,043				571	27.13	29.6	65	113.83	137			1	1.7	14.35
1895	21,153				573	27.08	30.3	76	132	161			15	26.2	33.85
1896	21,238				547	26.83	29.7	77	141	148			5	9.1	23.71
1897	21,347				573	26.84	29.7	74	129	156			4	6.9	36.33
1898	21,466				549	25.37	29.4	108	198	160			13	23.7	41.93
1899	21,570				503	23.31	29.3	61	128	163			2	3.97	44.90
1900	21,690				513	23.63	28.9	75	151	154			1	1.97	32.16
1901	21,780				516	23.69	28.5	91	176	151			11	21.3	36.66
1902	21,960				492	22.40	28.6	63	125	133			—	—	17.07
1903	21,983				501	22.78	28.4	60	120	132			4	7.99	21.92
1904	22,076				477	21.67	27.9	53	106	145			2	4.19	34.78
1905	22,100				454	20.54	27.2	54	111	128			2	4.41	25.02
1906	22,196				460	20.72	27.0	65	141	132			5	10.90	36.73
1907	22,280	442	20	45.25	422	18.94	26.3	42	99	116	62	140.3	—	—	14.76
1908	22,365	475	23	48.32	452	20.21	26.5	47	104	120	70	147.6	3	6.64	24.04
1909	22,455	428	17	39.72	411	18.30	25.6	40	97	109	57	133.2	1	2.43	14.97
1910	22,520	427	24	56.26	403	17.89	24.8	36	89	105	60	140.5	2	4.96	15.69
1911	20,843	391	24	61.64	367	17.57	24.4	29	79	130	53	135.5	9	24.50	44.04
1912	20,900	377	18	47.74	359	17.77	23.8	29	81	195	47	124.4	—	—	9.18
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.9	25	67	108	49	123.4	2	5.34	24.20
1914	21,020	398	17	42.71	381	18.12	23.8	29	76	105	46	115.1	1	2.62	21.05
1915	21,100	361	16	44.32	345	17.10	21.8	36	104	110	52	144.0	2	5.79	18.86
1916	19,748	366	21	57.38	345	16.06	21.6	21	61	91	42	114.8	—	—	12.47
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3	6	2.03	12.18
1918	19,364				304	14.01	17.7	36	118	97			—	—	10.99
1919	21,000	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	18.5	26	88.6	89	37	121.3	1	3.4	9.59
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1	—	—	8.3
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2	4	10.2	15.5
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77			8	24.1	6.2
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4	3	10.52	7.7
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9	3	10.8	7.3
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9	1	3.4	8.4
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7	1	5.4	8.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3	—	—	6.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1	1	4.0	7.0
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3	2	8.0	8.1
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1	—	—	6.0
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4	—	—	6.0
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4	1	3.91	6.6
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5	—	—	7.1
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6	2	8.0	5.5
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3	1	4.22	5.7
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1	4	17.86	5.9
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4	—	—	5.8
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1	—	—	5.5
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6	—	—	4.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1	1	2.80	4.6
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5	—	—	5.1
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5	2	4.46	5.2
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8	1	2.13	5.3
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78	2	3.97	4.8
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24	1	2.42	5.6
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95	1	0.03	4.4
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92	3	5.45	5.8

TABLE 19.
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH,
1894.

Year	Population	Maternal Deaths			Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population																				All Causes					
		Puer- peral Sep- sis	Other Puer- peral	Total Death Rate per 1000 Total Births	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Influenza		Cancer		Tuberculosis									
																					Lungs		Other						Total	
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
1894	21,043				5	0.24	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	1	0.05	13	0.61	4	0.19	7	0.33	13	0.61	36	1.71	7	0.33	43	2.04	312	14.6
1895	21,153				3	0.14	—	0.00	—	0.00	13	0.62	1	0.05	3	0.14	3	0.14	—	0.00	11	0.51	40	1.8	13	0.61	53	2.41	349	16.50
1896	21,238				2	0.09	—	0.00	—	0.00	16	0.75	3	0.14	6	0.28	—	0.00	—	0.00	14	0.65	40	1.74	3	0.14	43	1.88	360	17.00
1897	21,347				3	0.14	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	5	0.24	10	0.46	1	0.05	11	0.51	10	0.46	32	1.36					322	15.08
1898	21,466				4	0.24	—	0.00	—	0.00	12	0.56	3	0.14	1	0.05	2	0.09	1	0.05	17	0.79	41	1.72					418	17.60
1899	21,570				2	0.09	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.41	3	0.14	1	0.05	6	0.28	15	0.70	33	1.41					371	17.10
1900	21,690	—	2	3.89	2	0.09	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.46	7	0.32	13	0.60	6	0.28	—	0.00	15	0.70	39	1.82	12	0.56	51	2.38	399	18.39
1901	21,780	—	3	5.81	3	0.14	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.09	1	0.05	—	0.00	12	0.55	—	0.00	14	0.65	43	1.88					345	15.84
1902	21,960	—	2	4.06	1	0.05	2	0.09	14	0.65	2	0.09	5	0.23	7	0.31	2	0.09	9	0.41	33	1.50	9	0.41	41	1.91	305	13.88		
1903	21,983	—	4	3.99	—	0.00	1	0.05	6	0.28	2	0.09	6	0.28	—	0.00	4	0.18	4	0.18	21	0.95	43	1.94	13	0.59	56	2.43	305	13.81
1904	22,076	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	3	0.13	5	0.23	1	0.05	4	0.18	10	0.45	27	1.23	5	0.23	32	1.46	258	11.73
1905	22,100	—	3	6.60	—	0.00	—	0.00	5	0.23	1	0.04	—	0.00	4	0.18	4	0.18	20	0.90	30	1.35	9	0.41	39	1.76	268	12.11		
1906	22,196	—	5	10.86	2	0.09	—	0.00	7	0.31	7	0.31	4	0.18	1	0.05	1	0.04	21	0.94	27	1.21	13	0.58	40	1.79	312	14.50		
1907	22,280	—	1	2.37	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.39	9	0.39	5	0.22	15	0.67	25	1.12	6	0.26	31	1.38	298	13.37		
1908	22,365	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	—	0.00	14	0.63	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.45	6	0.26	20	0.89	31	1.38	11	0.49	42	1.87	320	14.30		
1909	22,455	—	2	7.29	3	0.14	—	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.09	8	0.35	5	0.22	7	0.31	16	0.71	26	1.15	5	0.22	31	1.37	283	12.60		
1910	22,520	—	3	7.46	1	0.05	—	0.00	11	0.48	1	0.04	5	0.22	4	0.18	2	0.09	27	1.20	24	1.06	10	0.44	34	1.50	264	11.72		
1911	20,843	1	1	5.44	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	3	0.14	3	0.14	14	0.67	24	1.14	10	0.48	34	1.62	258	12.53		
1912	20,900	1	1	5.57	2	0.10	—	0.00	2	0.10	3	0.15	3	0.15	1	0.05	—	0.00	25	1.19	27	1.24	9	0.43	36	1.67	294	14.06		
1913	20,960	1	2	8.04	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	18	0.85	39	1.91	6	0.28	45	2.19	284	13.55		
1914	21,020	1	2	7.87	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.04	—	0.00	6	0.28	5	0.23	—	0.00	27	1.28	34	1.62	9	0.42	43	2.04	290	13.80		
1915	21,100	1	2	8.69	—	0.00	—	0.00	31	1.43	1	0.04	—	0.00	15	0.71	4	0.17	18	0.89	22	1.04	11	0.52	33	1.56	331	16.40		
1916	19,748	1	1	5.79	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	—	0.00	2	0.10	8	0.38	4	0.17	30	1.51	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316	16.05		
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	1	0.05	—	0.00	2	0.10	1	0.05	—	0.00	1	0.05	8	0.38	19	1.03	19	0.93	12	0.60	31	1.53	299	15.51		
1918	19,364	1	1	6.57	—	0.00	—	0.00	3	0.15	—	0.00	15	0.77	2	0.10	59	3.04	22	1.13	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373	19.26		
1919	21,000	—	2	6.82	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	26	1.31	6	0.29	32	1.59	295	14.60		
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	7	0.33	1	0.05	—	0.00	3	0.14	4	0.19	28	1.34	23	1.10	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98		
1921	20,610	—	—	—	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	3	0.14	2	0.10	7	0.34	19	0.91	7	0.34	26	1.25	263	12.76		
1922	20,670	—	2	6.04	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	19	0.92	25	1.21	18	0.87	6	0.29	24	1.16	265	12.82		
1923	20,390	1	1	7.01	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	—	0.00	3	0.15	—	0.00	9	0.44	21	1.03	21	1.03	6	0.29	27	1.32	272	13.33		
1924	20,100	—	1	3.38	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	3	0.15	2	0.09	23	1.14	28	1.38	23	1.14	7	0.34	30	1.48	283	14.08
1925	19,920	1	2	10.20	1	0.05	—	0.00	7	0.35	1	0.05	1	0.05	—	0.00	10	0.50	35	1.81	17	0.85	6	0.30	23	1.15	314	15.70		
1926	19,440	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	10	0.51	36	1.85	20	1.02	5	0.25	25	1.27	257	13.2		
1927	19,380	—	1	3.90	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	25	1.29	34	1.75	20	1.02	6	0.31	26	1.33	297	15.3		
1928	19,460	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	6	0.31	20	1.03	17	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5		
1929	19,640	—	1	4.01	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	—	0.00	24	1.22	36	1.83	18	0.91	6	0.30	24	1.21	308	15.7		
1930	19,640	—	2	8.80	2	0.10	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	2	0.10	1	0.05	3	0.15	39	1.98	13	0.66	1	0.05	14	0.71	266	13.5		
1931	19,940	—	1	4.60	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	2	0.10	5	0.25	35	1.75	15	0.75	6	0.30	21	1.05	273	13.7		
1932	19,740	1	1	7.60	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	13	0.65	31	1.57	12	0.61	2	0.10	14	0.71	266	13.4		
1933	19,670	—	1	4.70	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	283	14.4		
1934	19,550	1	3	15.04	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	3	0.15	40	2.05	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	274	14.0		
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	3	0.15	38	1.90	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7		
1936	19,430	3	—	12.99	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	2	0.10	3	0.15	4	0.20	38	1.96	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13		
1937	30,120	1	—	2.35	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.07	24	0.79	55	1										

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR
1947.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1947.

The Sanitary Section covers the period for the year ending 31st December, 1947, whilst the Cleansing Section is for the financial year ending 31st, March, 1948.

I again regret to report that Brighouse suffered severely in May, 1947, owing to the overflowing of the River Calder and the Clifton Beck, causing consequent flooding of the areas and properties in the parts adjacent to the same. Considerable quantities of food stuffs were inundated with flood water and the Department was called upon to condemn large stocks of the same.

Progress was satisfactorily maintained in all sections of the work undertaken by the Department, but extreme difficulty was experienced, and still is, in securing essential repairs to houses and properties owing to the shortage of labour and building materials.

Considerable difficulty was also experienced in connection with the Public Cleansing Services owing to the acute shortage of labour prevailing throughout the year. I have, however, to report that the collection of waste and dormant materials was appreciably again increased.

In conclusion I again tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support, to the Medical Officer of Health for his co-operation and to the staff of the Department for their willingness and loyalty.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. MOSS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

Health & Cleansing Department,
Brighouse.

September, 1948.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

2 additional water closets were provided during 1947 to existing properties.

The following table indicates the numbers of the various types of Sanitary Conveniences in the Borough at the end of the year :—

Fresh Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,194
Waste Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Pail Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
Privies	.....	.....	.....	.....	150

3 Pail Closets and 1 Waste Water Closet were converted to the Fresh Water Carriage System during the year.

DRAINAGE.

62 inspections were paid during the year in connection with the repairs and reconstruction of drains to existing houses.

In 9 instances use was made of the smoke test whilst in 190 instances the use of the colour test was resorted to, and the water test was used 4 times.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

(1) Offensive Trades.

The following Offensive Trades are registered :—

Tripe Boilers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Soap Boilers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fat Melters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

23 inspections were paid to these premises during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one Common Lodging House in the Borough, housing 39 persons. 66 inspections were paid to the premises during the year and generally the premises were reasonably well conducted, and the Byelaws of the Council observed.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Two sites in the Borough are licensed under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as sites for movable dwellings as follows :—

Land, Atlas Mill Road	3 caravans.
Broadholme Mill Yard, Atlas Mill Road	1 caravan.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Bakehouses.

82 inspections were paid during the year to the 29 bakehouses in the Borough.

Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).

2 Complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. The following improvements were carried out at Factory Premises during the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Absence of Lighting	1	1
Absence of separate sex accommodation	1	—

169 inspections were paid to these premises during the year, and the following additional defects were revealed and action taken :—

Conveniences not labelled as to sex	14	Conveniences requiring cleansing	3
Unsatisfactory conveniences	3	Conveniences requiring lime-washing	2
Defective Intervening ventilated space	1	Absence of fasteners	2
Defective wall	1	Absence of separate accommodation for sexes	1
Absence of ventilation	2	Pail closet converted to fresh water closet	1
Absence of artificial light	2	New sanitary conveniences necessary	2
Absence of screens	2		
Absence of doors	2		

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919. INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

This work is carried out by the Part-time Rodent Operative employed by the Department and the following table indicates the types of infestations dealt with and the results obtained.

(1) Types of Infestation.

Reservoir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Minor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25

(2) Types of Poisons and Baits used.

BAITS.	POISONS.
Sausage Rusk.	Zinc Phosphide.
Bread Mash.	Red Squill.
Flour.	Arsenic.

(3) Results of Treatment.

New Premises treated during the year	.....	.....	29
Premises re-treated during the year	.....	.....	12
		Total	41
Premises cleared of rats	.....	.....	33
			8
Infestations outstanding at year end	.....	.....
Number of pre-baits laid	.....	.....	1878
Number of Poison Points laid	.....	.....	474
Number of Check Baits laid	.....	.....	474
		Total	2826
Number of bodies seen	.....	.....	29
Estimated Kill	.....	.....	1533
Number of visits paid by the Rodent Operative during the year in connection with the above infestations	.....	.....	452
Number of inspections paid to premises in respect of infestations by Inspectors	.....	.....	302
		Total	2316

(4) Premises treated for Infestation by Mice.

6 premises were successfully treated for infestation by mice during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Regular observations were taken throughout the year in connection with the work of Smoke Abatement.

The following table gives the details of work carried out under this heading :—

Number of Observations taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Number of Cases in which the Bye-law limit of 3 minutes in 30 was exceeded	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of Satisfactory Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	131

Brighouse forms part of the Constituent Area of the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, and your Chief Sanitary Inspector is a Member of the Executive Committee.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION. MILK SUPPLY.

Systematic inspections were made to all dairies and cowsheds in the Borough during the past year. We have now 73 Dairy Farms, containing 117 registered cowsheds and housing approximately 1164 dairy cattle.

The following is a list of structural alterations carried out during 1947 :—

Greenroyd Farm, Norwood	New window provided to cowshed.
Green	.....
Lillands Farm, Rastrick	.....
	Defective cowshed roof repaired.
	Dairy ceiling underdrawn.
	Ceiling of sterilising room underdrawn.
	Dairy floor relaid in concrete.
	Sterilising room floor relaid in concrete.
	Additional roof light provided in dairy and sterilising room.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936/38.

One additional farm was granted a Licence to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk, and one additional farm was also granted a Licence to produce Accredited Milk, by the West Riding County Council, during the year.

We have now eleven Tuberculin Tested Farms and twenty-six Accredited Farms; the percentages based on cow and farm population are as follows :—

	Farms.	Percentage.	Cows.	Percentage.
Ordinary Milk Producers	36	49.4 %	366	32.4 %
Accredited Milk Producers	26	35.6 %	576	48.3 %
Tuberculin Tested Milk producers	11	15.0 %	222	19.3 %
Total ...	73	100.0 %	1164	100.0 %

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

The work in connection with the sampling of the milk is administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspector and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of Sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

108 samples were submitted for analysis during the year, all of which were formal samples, including 2 Appeal to cow samples. 103 samples were reported as genuine, whilst 5 samples were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst. In one case Legal Proceedings were taken against the vendor, whilst the other vendors were cautioned.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 375 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by Officers of this Department for examination at the County Laboratory, Wakefield. These were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests, with the following results :—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
A. HEAT TREATED MILKS.			
(a) School Milks	48	2	50
(b) Milks taken in course of delivery to dwelling houses	68	—	68
B. DESIGNATED MILKS.			
(a) Tuberculin Tested	12	5	17
(b) Accredited	58	28	86
(c) Pasteurised	57	10	67
C. UNDESIGNATED MILKS.			
(a) Milks taken in course of delivery to dwelling houses	55	32	87
Totals	298	77	375

FOOD.

Meat Inspection.

There is one Ministry of Food Regional Slaughterhouse situated in the Borough, where slaughtering takes place. The area served by the slaughterhouse is the Borough area and the Elland district, the population served by the same being approximately 50,000.

The whole of the Meat Inspection is carried out by your Officers and particulars of the animals slaughtered are given in the following table :—

Month.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Goats.	Total.
January	62	491	10	—	—	563
February	78	245	14	—	—	337
March	88	365	8	—	—	461
April	140	387	5	1	—	533
May	105	217	3	—	—	325
June	45	80	—	—	—	125
July	82	197	2	—	—	281
August	125	164	1	—	—	290
September	287	423	1	—	1	712
October	259	828	4	29	—	1120
November	250	846	17	90	—	1203
December	129	708	54	80	—	971
Totals	1650	4951	119	200	1	6921

The following are the details of the visits paid under this heading during the year to :—

Regional Slaughter-house	.....	.....	248
Food Shops	.....	.....	81
Food Preparation premises	.....	.....	16

The following unsound food was condemned and surrendered from the Shops.

260 Tins Evaporated Milk	3 Tins Fish Cakes.
15 Tins Salmon.	512 Eggs.
1 Tin Skimmed Milk.	3 Tins Sardines.
8 Tins Nestles Milk.	5 Tins Soup.
26 lbs. Raisins.	1 Tin Steak.
63 Tins Peas.	7 Tins Grapefruit.
24 Tins Beans.	6 Tins Sliced Peaches.
6 Tins Tomatoes.	1 Tin Pears.
25 lbs. Prunes.	2 Tins Apricots.
57 Pkts. Fruitella.	4 Tins Plums.

7 Jars Red Cabbage.	1 Tin Brisket.
3 Tins Fruit Salad.	4 Tins Pork Sausages.
30 Oz. Sweets.	3 Tins Steak and Kidney.
3 Tins Pilchards.	6 Fowls (Boiled).
1 lb. Jam.	4 Tins Crayfish.
1 Tin Shrimps.	1 Tin Brisling.
5 lbs. Biscuits.	5 Stones Hake.
1 Jelly Square.	4 Stones Smoked Fillets.
77 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Pork.	1 Tin Mackerel.
598 lbs. Corned Beef.	1 Tin Cod Roe.
892 lbs. Beef.	10 lbs. Irish Stew.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Stewed Steak.	6 lbs. Luncheon Meat.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Minced Beef.	6 lbs. Ox Tongue.

Flood Damage.

I again regret to report that disastrous flooding occurred in various parts of the Borough on May 30th, 1947, when the River Calder and the Clifton Beck overflowed and the areas adjoining thereto became inundated with flood water.

Following the experience gained the previous year, disinfectant and carbolic soap were supplied on a liberal scale to the affected householders.

In many cases we were called upon to deal with large amounts of food stuffs in shops and warehouses and the following table indicates the amount of food condemned as unfit for human consumption and for which condemnation certificates were issued :—

20 Stones Flour.	4 Tins Salmon.
990 lbs. Sugar.	5 Tins Crayfish.
28 lbs. Oatmeal.	9 Tins Peas.
28 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Icing Sugar.	11 Tins Fruit.
550 lbs. Dried Peas.	11 lbs. Dried Egg.
69 lbs. Dried Figs.	16 Jars Gooseberries & Plums.
28 lbs. Semolina.	28 lbs. Mincemeat.
59 lbs. Currants.	14 lbs. Treacle.
75 lbs. Dried Peaches.	4 Tins Apples.
92 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Sultanas.	1 Ton Cereals.
70 lbs. Dates.	1 Ton Balancer Meal.
26 lbs. Tea.	5750 Galls. Processed Mint.
226 lbs. Compound.	2 lbs. Sweets.
24 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Lard.	37 lbs. Jam.
46 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Butter.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brown Sugar.
87 lbs. Margarine.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bacon.
11 lbs. Prunes.	7 lbs. Marmalade.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Chocolate.	28 Tons Barley.

LIST OF UNSOUND MEAT CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED AT THE MINISTRY OF
FOOD SLAUGHTERHOUSE, GIVING WEIGHTS AND CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION IN
MONTHLY ORDER.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Weight lbs.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	141	1159	1328	501	1657	749	940	1289	1440	1329	1348	11,881
Multiple												
Abscesses...	13	—	72	41	40	—	35	77	55	22	19	374
Cirrhosis ...	56	76	126	277	147	36	421	587	579	553	550	3408
Mastitis ...	30	8	—	—	—	—	32	—	18	29	—	117
Angiomatosis ...	—	8	—	—	17	—	23	—	19	—	—	67
Acute Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	540	—	—	—	—	540
Distomatosis ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	38	142	139	137	469
Bruising ...	14	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Fatty												
Infiltration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
Bone Taint ...	—	—	15	185	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	266
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	9	—	—	26
Cysts ...	—	16	—	—	11	—	—	12	—	—	—	39
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	26

TOTAL WEIGHT—7 Tons, 14 Cwts., 0 Qrs., 18 lbs.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

				Bovines.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Slaughtered	...	...	...	1650	200	4951	119
Number Inspected	...	...	...	1650	200	4951	119
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :							
Whole Carcasses condemned	...	...		1	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	572	—	199	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	34.7%	.5%	4.0%	1.7%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :							
Whole carcasses condemned	...	...		6	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	211	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...		13.2%	—	—	3.4%

ICE CREAM.

There are four premises registered in the Borough under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture of ice cream, and 83 inspections were paid to them during the year.

90 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :—

	Result of Methylene Blue Test. Provisional Grades.			
Month.	1	2	3	4
April	9	1	1	—
May	11	4	2	—
June	13	2	1	—
July	14	1	2	—
August	4	5	7	—
September	13	—	—	—
Totals	64	13	13	—
Percentages	71.2%	14.4%	14.4%	—

The following are the Grades of Bacterial cleanliness of Ice Cream :

Grade 1—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to 4 hours.

Grade 3—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 2 hours.

Grade 4—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue, 0 hours.

A Sub-Committee Report issued by the Public Health Laboratory Services Staff of the Medical Research Council states that it would be unwise to pay too much attention to the result of any one sample and it is suggested that the Ministry of Health's practice in respect of water might be followed with advantage, namely to expect about 50% of samples to fall in Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date of hearing.	Offence.	Result.
18.6.47	Slaughtering on unlicensed premises contrary to Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £20.
28.10.47	For selling milk which was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. Section 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £3 plus Analyst's Fee.
24.12.47	For obstructing an Officer in the execution of his duty. Section 78, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined 50/- plus costs.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

679 visits were paid during the year to cases of infectious disease. 22 disinfections were carried out after infectious disease.

DISINFESTATION.

3 houses were treated with hydrogen cyanide gas for bug infestation and 23 houses were treated with D.D.T. for the same reason.

5 houses were treated with Gamexane or D.D.T. for cock-roaches, whilst 4 houses were treated for flea infestation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Total Number of Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	9463
Bakehouses Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Caravans Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Canal Boats Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Complaints Investigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	568
Cowsheds and Dairies	.....	.....	.....	.....	1099
Common Lodging Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Drainage Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Dwellinghouses Inspected :—					
Housing Acts—Overcrowding Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Housing Acts—Squatters' Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
Public Health Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	539
Dwellinghouses Re-inspected :—					
Housing Acts—Overcrowding Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Public Health Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	2087
Disinfections	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Disinfestations	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Drains Tested with Water	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Drains Tested with Smoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Drains Tested with Colour	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Factories Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Food Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Food Preparation Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Ice Cream Premises Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	679
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Offensive Trades :—					
Fish Frying Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Fat Rendering Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Tripe Boiling Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Public Cleansing Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	1201
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	302
Shops Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Slaughterhouse—Regional	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
Work in Progress	.....	.....	.....	.....	418

**SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875 - 1936.**

Brighthouse Corporation Act, 1907.

Interior of Houses.

Windows repaired and renewed	4
Ventilation provided	3
Fireplace fixtures renewed and repaired	17
Ceilings replastered	24
Walls replastered	25
Glazed sinks provided in place of stone sinks	38
Smokey Chimneys abated	2
Sink Waste Pipes repaired and renewed	12
Sash Cords renewed	4
Sinks repointed	3
Burst water pipes repaired	16
Chimney flues repaired	5
Dampness of walls abated	14
Water gaining access to cellar abated	3
Sewage gaining access to cellar abated	5
Window frames renewed	7
Defective doors repaired	12
Firebacks renewed and repaired	2
Floors repaired	5
Windows made to open	3
Dirty houses cleansed	3
Decayed woodwork renewed	1
Gulley removed	1
Sink waste pipe traps provided	12
Ovens repaired	2

Exterior of Houses.

Eavesgutters cleansed	8
Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	29
Decayed pointing renewed	7
Leaky Roofs repaired	67
Coal Grates renewed	1
Rain water pipes renewed or repaired	18
Mastic pointing to windows renewed	7
Walls cement rendered	12
Walls repaired	8
Valley gutters cleansed and repaired	6

Yards and Outbuildings.

Paving re-laid	4
Boundary walls repaired	3
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Common yard cleansed	1

Drainage.

Drains re-laid	11
Drains repaired	33
Drains cleansed from obstruction	106
Inspection Chambers provided	4
Gullies renewed	17
Intercepting traps removed	9
Soil Pipe repaired	1
Premises connected to Public Sewer	6
New Drain provided	5
Inspection Chamber cover renewed	1

Sanitary Conveniences.

Wet Middens abolished	6
Flushing cisterns repaired	10
Privy middens converted to water carriage system	6
Seats repaired or renewed	4
Walls repaired	4
W.C. pedestals renewed	13
Privy middens converted to pail closets	9
Privy midden converted to chemical closets	1
Doors renewed or repaired	2
Dilapidated structures re-built	5
Pail Closets converted to water carriage system	3
Waste Water Closet converted to water carriage system	1
Additional W.C.'s provided	2
Roofs repaired	2
Pail Closet converted to chemical closets	1

House Refuse Accommodation.

Dilapidated dustbins renewed	160
Additional dustbins provided	19

Miscellaneous.

Keeping animals so as to be a Nuisance abated	1
---	---

Common Lodging House.

Sink waste pipe repaired	1
--------------------------	---

Bakehouses.

Premises lime-washed	2
Plaster ceilings repaired	1
Drain cleansed from obstruction	1

Food Preparation Premises.

Preparation rooms cleansed	5
Sanitary accommodation provided	2
Glazed stoneware sinks provided	1
Hot water supply provided	1
New concrete floor provided	3
Drain inlet removed	1

Preparation room provided	1
Walls lined with asbestos sheeting	1
Defective window repaired	1
Floor repaired	1
Walls cement rendered	4
Ceilings underdrawn	4
Ice Cream Premises.	
Walls cement rendered	2
Refrigeration unit installed	1
Shops Acts.	
External walls repointed	1
Ventilation shaft provided	1
Intervening ventilated space provided	1
W.C. seat renewed	1
Factories.	
Conveniences limewashed	2
Conveniences labelled as to sex	7
Fasteners provided to doors	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	3
Doors provided to conveniences	2
Partitions provided	2
Intervening ventilated space provided	1
Unsatisfactory conveniences demolished	3
Artificial light provided	2
Pail closet converted to fresh water closet	1
Urinal wall repaired	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	4
Ventilation provided to sanitary conveniences	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The Health Committee are responsible for the Cleansing and Disposal of Privy Middens, Dustbins, Cesspools and Pail Closets, for the collection and subsequent disposal of Salvage, and the cleaning and maintenance of Public Sanitary Conveniences.

(1) Storage.

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1947 :—

Dustbins	9222
Privy Middens	150
Pail Closets	244

The great majority of the Pail Closets and Privy Middens are situate in areas where no Public Sewers or Public Water Supplies are available. There are, however, a few that can be converted and the recommencement of the conversion scheme is now taking place.

(2) Refuse Collection Service.

The following table gives the numbers and types of receptacles cleansed, loads collected and tonnage :—

1947-48.									
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253,522
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,134
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,594
Kitchen Waste Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,840
Weight in Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,106

The following table gives the particulars of collection by the various vehicles :—

Vehicle.									Weights.		
									T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Freighter 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	13	0
S.D. Freighter 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,825	16	0
S.D. Freighter 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535	18	0
Morris 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	15	0
Dennis 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	13	0
Fordson 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	13	2
Bedford 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	1	0
Dennis 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	10	0
Morris 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	11	0
Austin 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0
Hired Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	0
Demonstration Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2	0
									6,980	10	2

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The various amounts of refuse disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows :—

	T.	C.	Q.
Kitchen Waste disposed of to Halifax Cleansing Department	405	1	0
Refuse disposed of at Refuse Disposal Works	3,786	7	0
Refuse disposed of at Bailiffe Bridge Tip	2,462	2	2
Refuse disposed of at Southowram Tip	327	0	0
	6,980	10	2

Controlled tipping is in operation at Bailiffe Bridge and Southowram Tips, screened dust from the Refuse Disposal Works being used as a covering media.

SALVAGE.

I have again to report, despite the acute shortage of labour, that the salvage of waste and dormant materials shows an increase over previous years.

The separate collection of kitchen waste from 405 communal bins was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year and resulted in a collection of 405 tons.

The following are the tonnages of salvageable materials recovered together with the revenue obtained in monthly order :—

Month,					Tonnages of Salvageable Material Recovered.		Revenue.		
					T.	C.	£	s.	d.
April, 1947	...	...	...	...	152	12	431	0	0
May, 1947	...	...	...	...	111	11½	430	0	0
June, 1947	...	...	...	...	142	14¼	544	10	0
July, 1947	...	...	...	...	118	4¼	523	10	0
August, 1947	...	...	...	...	113	2¾	440	15	0
September, 1947	...	...	...	...	153	10½	430	5	0
October, 1947	...	...	...	...	128	14¼	427	0	0
November, 1947	...	...	...	...	152	11¼	437	5	0
December, 1947	...	...	...	...	137	10	462	10	0
January, 1948	...	...	...	...	135	19¾	461	15	0
February, 1948	...	...	...	...	150	11¼	477	5	0
March, 1948	...	...	...	...	131	0	459	0	0
					1,628	1¾	£5,524	15	0

Of this amount the sales from the Public Cleansing Services realised £5,161 2s. 3d., whilst £363 17s. 9d. was from the sale of scrap metals from other Departments of the Council.

REVENUE FROM SALE OF RESIDUALS.

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year :—

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) Refuse Collection :—						
Trade Refuse Charges				74	19	6
(b) Salvage Revenue :—						
Baled Paper and Strawboard	527	16	2	3394	8	1
Kitchen Waste	405	1	0	607	11	6
Textiles	44	7	3	601	6	6
Black Scrap	24	4	0	48	3	0
Baled Tins	56	11	3	87	7	0
Non Ferrous Metals	2	13	0	109	9	1
Bones	2	15	1	13	17	3
Screened Cinder	404	6	0	105	15	3
Screened Dust	24	0	0	3	6	6
Bottles and Jars	14	19	0	215	9	1
Cullett	16	17	3	22	12	9
Rubber	1	9	0	1	16	3
Waste Paper Bonus				119	2	9
Kitchen Waste Bonus				277	9	4
(c) Miscellaneous :—						
Sale of Dustbins				408	8	0
Lethal Chamber Receipts				24	19	6
Tipping Receipts				15	9	9
Sundries				21	16	5
	1525	1	0	£6153	7	6

This is the highest revenue ever obtained by the Department from salvage sales and once again I have to record that a goodly balance has been made available to the rate account after payment of all refuse disposal and salvage charges.

SALVAGE SALES, 1939 to 1948.

Since 1st November, 1939, Local Authorities have been compelled to render to the appropriate Government Department Monthly Returns of Salvage Materials sold and I append below the record of the Department from that date to 31st October, 1948, which gives at a glance our activities in this direction.

Good as this is, it is necessary that our efforts must still be continued. The salvage of Paper, Kitchen Waste, Bones and Textiles particularly, have still an important part to play in the economic reconstruction of the Country.

Year.	Total Tonnages for all materials.		Paper.		Ferrous Metals.		Kitchen Waste.		Textiles.		Value. £
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	
1939/40	1011	15	383	6	269	4	33	1	28	16	2604
1940/41	1286	17	402	17	302	10	119	18	35	9	3084
1941/42	1538	4	525	7	233	5	137	15	33	18	4436
1942/43	1396	10	395	10	357	15	278	15	24	—	5293
1943/44	1665	11	371	19	289	14	363	7	26	13	5002
1944/45	1435	4	366	11	228	5	371	15	21	2	4118
1945/46	1382	18	415	13	163	6	370	13	20	16	4224
1946/47	1728	13	456	4	120	—	391	15	35	12	4750
1947/48	1610	19	588	6	133	16	388	—	47	8	5754
Totals ...	13056	11	3905	13	2097	15	2454	19	273	14	£39265

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

During the year the Department took over from the Parks and Cemeteries Department the cleansing of Public Sanitary Conveniences in the various Parks and Recreation Grounds, thus bringing the control of all Public Sanitary Conveniences owned by the Council into the Cleansing Department.

In commenting upon this service, I would like to draw the attention of the Council and the general public to the large amount of damage occurring to these buildings and equipment. Pilfering from locks, broken windows, removal of urinal sparge pipes are alas becoming too frequent. Police intervention has proved of little help, as the damage mostly occurs during the hours of darkness.

The policy of the Health Committee during the past years has been to provide buildings and equipment of a high standard and it seems a great tragedy that in this practice such frustration should occur.

Brighouse :
Smith, Hodgson & Co. (Printers) Ltd.,
Park Row.